

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII No. 9

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, July 26th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.
Church Service, 11:30 a.m.
Bible, 2 p.m.
Social Plains, 4 p.m.
Rev. A. J. Low, B.A., Pastor.

The Control of Pale

Western Outworm

This week's letter is on pale western outworm control, as contributed by H. E. Seaman of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge. This subject has been frequently referred to in previous letters and Mr. Seaman explains in detail why it is so important to avoid working land during August and early September. In the eradication of Canada this is the necessity of frequent cultivation during this period is obvious, so that the farmer who has the light on his hands with this weed must decide for himself which is the lesser evil. Fortunately, Canada this is the only weed common at present that requires cultural operations that would conflict with the sound advice offered by Mr. Seaman.

"Much has been printed during the past four years concerning the pale western outworm, and recently the forecast of outworm conditions for 1935 appeared in the press. The pale western outworm is the larval stage of a moth, 'mail' or 'mail' which flies during August and early September. These moths lay their eggs in loose dusty soil, and will avoid any created, the surface is created.

"At present there is no practical method of controlling the pale western outworm when it has once appeared in a crop and is causing damage. It is possible, however, by cultural methods to prevent an infestation in a particular field the following year. Since the moths always select a place where the soil surface is soft and dusty, in which to lay their eggs, the location of the infestation during any year is largely determined by the condition of the soil surface during the egg laying period the previous year.

"Fields which are to be summer-fallowed must be worked early and thoroughly cultivated during June and July to destroy all weeds. 'All work on the fields to be protected from out-

Swept Away By Current

Two Children Drown

Caught in the current, two children went to their deaths in the Saskatchewan river at Lancer, Friday. Bodies of the two children, Bonnie Howatson, 12-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Howatson and Elmer Erickson, 10-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Erickson, were unrecovered at a late hour Friday night.

The two had perished shortly before noon Friday, when a sand bar they were on, gave way at the point where they were swimming, three miles east of the Lancer ferry. Child along by the current, the Elmer Erickson disappeared and neighbors gathered to drag the river. Their fathers are farmers of the district.

worm invasion must be stopped by August, and the fields left undisturbed until the middle of September." This will allow any showers to form a crust over the surface of the soil, thereby making such ground unsuitable for egg-laying. If this crust is not broken up by cultivation, any other means during the time the moths are flying, the field will be reasonably free from outworms the following year. Stock should not be allowed to run over this summer-fallow, as they will break up the crust as effectively as cultivation. The presence or absence of weeds or stubble has little to do with the egg laying, and a crusted weedy field is in a much better condition to avoid infestation than a clean dusty field.

"Fields which are in a crop that cannot be harvested before August 1st nor left until the middle of September are very liable to infestation the following year, especially if the forecast for an outbreak indicates that outworms are likely to be present.

"If a fall grain crop is to be sown it is advisable to seed before August 1, if possible, if not, the seeding should be left until after the middle of September. Fall wheat and rye are not immune from outworm attack, and seeding during August is

Sask. New Cabinet

Personnel of the new Saskatchewan Legislature has been announced as follows:

Premier, president of the council and provincial treasurer, J. G. Gardiner, of Melville. Attorney-general, T. C. Davison, K.C., Prince Albert. Public Health, Dr. J. M. Ulrich, Rosthern. Education, J. W. Batey, K.C., Saskatoon.

Agriculture, J. Gordon Taggart, Swift Current. Municipal Affairs, R. J. M. Parker, Pelly. Public Works and telephones, Geo. Spence, Nottawa. Natural Resources, W. J. Patterson, Cammington. Highways, Charles M. Dunn, Francis.

It is understood that the departments of railways, labor and industries will be combined with some other portfolios.

Threatened by Water Famine

Kansas City, Mo., July 21—The problem Friday in many parts of the drought-stricken south-west is how to find a good supply of water to drink.

Scorched by a drought of several months' duration and 100 degree temperatures which have taken a huge toll of human life, crops and livestock, the southwest is facing the menace of a water famine. Wells have failed, springs have dried up and streams disappeared. Large rivers and deep wells only remain as the source of water supply. The danger of water famine is confined chiefly to rural communities. It costs money to drink water in some localities. Some parts of Kansas have not received rain since last September. Emporia, Kansas, experienced its 10th consecutive day with cloudless skies and the temperature above the 100 degree mark. The death toll from the excessive heat is rising in many parts of the various states of the country.

Cheaper Lumber

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Reductions of from eight to ten percent in the price of all lumber products ordinarily used in house construction was announced today. Taken together with the recent price cut by retail lumber dealers, NRA officials said today's order would mean slashes of between 14 and 16 percent in prices to the consumer.

If the crops in this district a week ago were in poor condition as a result of frost and drought, the excessive heat of the past week has made the conditions worse. Many fields of wheat are being cut for feed, plowed under or used as pasture. Gardens are being cooked and the likelihood of any vegetables is daily disappearing. Not only are the days exceedingly hot, but the heat continues throughout the nights. Kicking the covers off at night is not the usual custom in this country—News, Wolsley.

sure to leave the field with a soft and dusty surface." Superintendent Fairfield recommends that fall wheat seed, if delayed until September 1st to avoid danger of root rot. However, to avoid also the possibility of outworm damage, it would appear that seeding should be delayed a few days longer.—Experimental Farms Note.

Empress Sports Day

The Empress Sports Day passed off very satisfactorily on Wednesday, July 25. Five ball teams played, Mendham, Acadia Valley, Lander, Burstall, and Empress. The tidbit was the game between the Valley and Burstall, the former after a hectic fifth innings when they brought in four runs, allowed Burstall to score six runs in the succeeding innings, and later add another tally of three runs, lost out 9 to 4. Previous to this it had been a pitcher's game with a blank score card. Empress lost to Lander, and Mendham to Lander. The final game, Burstall and Lander, was unable to be played on account of rain.

Men's Softball—Lander beat Empress; Empress beat Wainfleet. Final, Lander beat Empress.

Ladies' Softball—Lander beat Wainfleet; Empress beat Acadia Valley. Money split between Empress and Lander.

Junior Hardball—Empress beat Cleveland; Acadia Valley beat Alaskan. Money split between Empress and Valley.

A good dance at night round out the program. Much of the credit for the day's success was due to the work of Frank Smith.

Dad Neilson visited us on Thursday last, with his cousin, Mr. McEachern, who had driven here by car, from Iowa. Mr. McEachern stated that crops were poor all along the route he had driven, seeing some of the first green fields near Lander. Crop conditions were very bad in his state.

Wedding

A quiet wedding was solemnized on July 20th at the United Church House, when Miss Lydia Giegle was married to Melville Harold Stiering, both of Burstall, Sask. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. Low, pastor of the United Church, in the presence of friends of the contracting parties.

Mrs. Verne Hanna has been very ill during the past two weeks.

Short Russian Crop

The crop in Russia is causing the Soviet grave concern. How to divide an inadequate food supply among the industrial and office workers of the cities and factories and the collective and individual farmers is the momentous question upon which Russia's Communist dictators must make a decision before the middle of August, says the Christian Science Monitor.

It is now clear that the drought this spring in southern Russia's grain-growing areas has damaged the crop in the Ukraine, the north Caucasus and the Volga basin to such an extent that sub-average yield is inevitable.

In 1932, when the same prospect faced the Government, grain was taken forcibly from the peasants who had raised it, with the result that some 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 became famished victims. By this means the food supplies of industrial workers and city dwellers were assured.

A prolonged dry spell early this spring caused severe damage to winter crops and somewhat less severe damage to spring crops. As the season progressed, it has become apparent that the grain areas cannot hope for an average yield of 18 bushels, and this will not provide an abundant food supply for all Soviet citizens, and the Government must either draw upon its grain reserves, estimated at about 10,000,000 tons, or reduce the food supply of peasants, or workers, or both.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

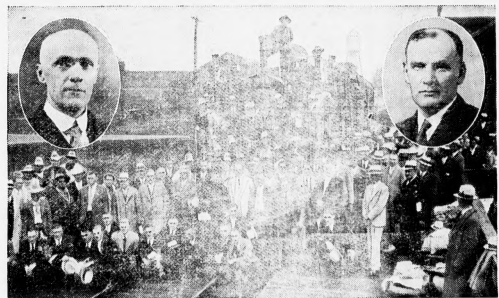
Sunday, July 29th:
Ainslee School, 7:30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.
Estuary, 11 a.m. matine and sermon.
Cavendish, 4 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.
Rev. J. S. Parke, Vicar-in-Charge.

P. English, and his mother, returned last Saturday from a vacation trip. Mr. English said that at Trochu, Alta, the crops were burning up badly, and at Delia and Craigmyle and in that country crops were badly scorched. Crops looked best in the Acadia Valley district.

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Big Canadian Firm Celebrates Diamond Jubilee



Founded by George and Mathew Beatty on June 18, 1854 and with agencies, warehouses, offices or depots across Canada, in New Zealand, the United Kingdom and fifty other countries, the well-known national and world-wide exporting house of Beatty Bros. manufacturers of washing machines and farm implements, celebrated its diamond jubilee at Perth, Ontario, location of the head office of the firm, this month. A Canadian Pacific special train brought 200 guests from all over Canada, including two from Great Britain, to take part in the demonstration. The occasion was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed.

Lay-out shows arrival of the special at Perth with hosts of W. G. Beatty and M. J. Beatty, respectively president and vice-president of the firm.

JEWELRY NEEDS, Etc.

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THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

A Great Mystery

Mountain That Breathes Is Great Puzzle To Scientists

Out in the land of Arizona, richest archaeological storehouse in the two Americas, according to a statement credited to the Smithsonian Institution, there is one mystery which these modern readers of the night-tales of the rocks have not yet deciphered. It is the "breathing mountain."

In that region slashed through by the Grand Canyon, there once was a great plain. There followed a period of terrific volcanic disturbances during which the earth labored and brought forth a few hundred mountain peaks. One of these peaks known as Old Bill Williams is the "breathing mountain."

Old Bill, despite his appellation, is quite a youngster, as mountains go, and results of the town of Williams sloping peacefully at its base are quite sure whether they should sleep peacefully in the lap of a breathing mountain, so recently a smoking volcano.

In addition to the lava and ashes which are the common outpourings of an active volcano, the Old Bill Williams once sent forth great quantities of smoky pure cinders. Earthquakes added these cinders down into the valleys and so it is that the town of Williams rests above a bed of cinders covered over with from forty to a hundred feet of lava and soil. These cinders are the mountain's lungs.

Citizens of Williams have a unique sewer system. The big pipes, four feet in diameter, down into this bed of cinders, and all that remains is to turn the sewage into the holes and the sewage disposal problem is solved.

But when sinking these holes, it is as though they drilled into the lungs of a monster sleeping giant. When the drill first breaks through, there is usually a gush of air or gush up of smoke, followed by a steady outpouring of equal proportions. Thereafter, the inhalation and the exhalation is quite regular, but on a scale which might be expected from a giant a thousand or more times larger than man. The intake may last for hours and likewise the exhalation.

Whence comes this "breath"? You've asked a poser. Some say it is the wind playing upon cinder mounds round about. Some say it is a product of things unseen beneath the earth.

Is a mountain that breathes just taking a catnap, or is it asleep for good? The people of Williams, Arizona, would like to know.

Strange English Village

Has Seven Inhabitants And Covers Only 300 Acres

Eldon, a village in Hampshire, four miles from the market town of King's Smithy, has neither shop, school, smithy, dance hall, post-office, publichouse, nor any other town or village acquisition does it boast. But Eldon is proud of itself. Its assets include seven inhabitants, one of them a young girl, a farm, two cottages, and a church. The whole village covers only 300 acres. The church, built of a stone, and looking like a small barn, is 25 feet long, with an old bell perched by a piece of wire, six pews, and a font no bigger than a teacup. A single gravestone adorns its churchyard, where cattle graze at will. Only once in the last three hundred years has it seen a christening, a marriage or a funeral. And each of these three events took place beyond the memory of the present inhabitants.

Twin Sisters Nix-Two

Twins sisters at the remarkable age of 92 are the mark established by Mrs. Jon Darr, and Mrs. Brenton Darr, who live in Nova Scotia. These ladies are claiming no record, but they were a bit put out not long ago when a couple of "youngsters" called themselves the "odd twins in the Maritimes." They were born in Brentwood, N.S., and have lived within a few miles of each other in Colchester county all their lives.

Have Paper Money

The world's largest collection of rare paper money, the "Avalanche" collection in London, comprises 10,000 bank notes issued by more than 100 countries during several centuries. It includes the note with the highest face value, five million dollars, and the oldest note in the world, issued in China about 700 years ago.

Elements of the first electric lamps were made of carbon.

W. N. U. 204

SOUTH AFRICAN BATTLEFIELD PILGRIMS GREETED BY THE KING



Our picture was taken in the grounds at the back of Buckingham Palace and the King and Queen can be seen receiving the party of South African pilgrims who have journeyed to Europe to visit the battlefields of France and Flanders. With the King and Queen are Col. Thackeray, Earl Jellicoe and Mr. J. H. Aldred, who is the leader of the pilgrims.

Unified Empire Air Force

Plan Does Not Meet With Favor Of British Government

The British government turned down a motion for a unified Empire air force. Lord Londonderry, minister for air, frankly told the house of lords the government had lost hope of such a plan. The motion was introduced by a member of the opposition. The situation unhappily had become all too clear, he said. "We can no longer have an international convention will solve the problem which agitates the whole of Europe," said the minister. "His Majesty's government therefore have decided they can no longer delay the steps that are necessary to provide adequately for the air defense of these shores."

He referred to the government's decision, announced some time ago, to build up the Royal Air Force until it is as big as any other air force within "striking distance." But the government could not accept the motion submitted by Viscount Elibank, which urged the creation of an imperial air force and the summoning of a special imperial defense conference to consider the question, the minister added.

The defense resolution adopted at the imperial conference of 1923 recognized that it is for the parliaments of the several parts of the Empire, upon the recommendation of their respective governments, to decide the nature and extent of any action which should be taken by them.

Training School For Dogs

Potsdam Has Provided Many Blind Soldiers With Guides

A training school for blind men's dogs celebrated the tenth anniversary of its foundation in Potsdam recently. During the past ten years the school has provided hundreds of blind German, especially soldiers, with dogs scientifically trained in the offices of boyhood and guide. At present there are forty dogs in the school preparing for their final examination. The majority are pure-blooded sheep-dogs two to three years old. The course lasts three months. The first and hardest lesson the dogs have to learn is to keep at least not to show their interest in their fellow-dogs. The dog is taught they are taught, must be the answer to another dog's barking, for the blind man's dog barks only to signal danger. When the dog has passed all its examinations its master-designate comes to the school and himself spends three weeks there to learn master and dog understand each other before they come to depend entirely upon each other.

Producers' poultry poops, where farmers assemble and make ready their own poultry for shipment to market, are growing in popularity and utility in practically every province of Canada. These poos stand in Western Canada and now Eastern Canada is falling into line.

The chief of all lung forming plants is a sphagnum, commonly known as peat moss.

Less than 80 years ago, tomatoes were called "love apples" and cultivated for show, not for food.

Flowers On Ocean Liners

All Big Ships Have Expert To Look After Them

About a year ago we ran a little squib about a lady sailing on the Aquitania whose husband sent aboard a collection of carnage bouquets one for each day of the trip. As our story went, the lady was in a quandary what to do and consulting her steward, was assured that the flowers would be nicely cared for "by the gardeners." We let it go at that not investigating. Now, however we know a little about the subject of seagoing flowers. The Aquitania has a gardener, so titled; all the big Cunarders have. The gardeners don't actually grow anything on board, but the Cunard people think an expert should be on hand to help the potted palms and watch over the cut flowers taken aboard for the crossing. They help the passengers with their bouquets flowers, too. More are sent aboard at this time than at Southampton, by the way. The Bremen and Europa have actual conservatories on their decks. Nothing really grows in them, though but lilies of the valley. The North German Lloyd form is in charge of a Herr Otto Botke, whose brother, we are told is one of the biggest florists on the continent—used to supply flowers to the Kaiser and now is flori-fleur to Hitler. The New Yorker.

Should Not Be Surprising

Heir Of British Peer Works To Make A Living

Astonishment is expressed that the son and heir of a British peer should be found working for a living as a laborer in England and for a wage of \$11 a week.

It would be found surprising we do not see. Lords must eat, and neither Providence nor the Statutes make any special provision for their support. The son of a peer may lose his money or his job or both, in the way of common people. Then if he is the right sort of chap he looks for a job or another job, which is what was done by the lord who figures in this cable story.—Ottawa Journal.

Many thousands lead pencils come from the center in the human body.

Ivory aluminum alloys have been perfected in England for automobile bodies and engines.

Has Numerous Titles

Montie In Yukon Obligated To Perform Many Duties

The "book lady" of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is Superintendent T. H. Caulkin, stationed at Dawson City, in the Yukon, according to the annual report of that force tabled in the House of Commons. Superintendent Caulkin, in addition to being officer commanding, performs also a variety of other functions. He is immigration inspector, inspector of fisheries, inspector of weights and measures, sheriff of the Yukon territory, registrar of vital statistics, justice of the peace, coroner, commissioner for performing marriages, clerk of the court and acting superintendent of Indian affairs. Superintendent Caulkin, however, has a competitor who runs him almost neck-and-neck. This is the officer commanding at Atlin, in the Northwest Territories. Superintendent C. H. Rivett-Carnac.

May Be Solomon's Mines

Scientists Have Found Old Workings Near Dead Sea

Copper mines worked by King Solomon's slaves have been unearthed in the region between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea by an expedition of American scientists, according to a report submitted to the American School of Oriental Research at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ruins of furnaces and buildings, heaps of slag and open pits of ancient mines.

The period was fixed by Professor Nelson Gluck of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, who heads the expedition, through fragments of pottery excavated in the ruins.

Nine thousand lead pencils come from the center in the human body.

Ivory aluminum alloys have been perfected in England for automobile bodies and engines.

Administration Of Justice Too Tardy

Halifax Judge Scores Unnecessary Delays In Law

After 27 years on the bench County Court Judge George B. Patterson of New Glasgow finds fault not with his fellowmen nor with King's law, but with the administration of justice.

The veteran jurist told a Halifax service club that litigation in Nova Scotia, granted at Rummage in 1215 by King John and since maintained as a guarantee of personal liberty to British subjects, were being vitiated in civilized Nova Scotia every day.

He scored "unnecessary and unconstitutional" delays in the administration of justice in both civil and criminal courts, recalling the case of a girl who had remained in the town jail at Guysboro without trial from October until May, when a Grand Jury found "no bill" because there was no evidence to support the charge.

"Delays in justice are not the fault of British law," the judge declared firmly. "The fault is in the administration of the law."

The same applied to civil cases, he continued. In his own county of Pictou a farmer in the spring, finding that others had cut wood on his land, would be lucky to get a decision within a year if he took civil action. "During my 27 years on the bench I have dealt with all sorts and conditions of men," said Judge Patterson. "As a result I have a higher opinion of my fellow-men than I ever had and have found human nature a higher and brighter thing than I ever imagined."

"I don't believe the great majority of people are out to gain all the advantage they can by resorting to the law, and I don't believe that people who resort to the law are out to gain any advantage other than the justice of the law."

"The worst of us, and crime is caused by bad environment and lack of training and discipline rather than by inherent badness."

"Mercy rather than mere punishment should be the watchword."

What's In A Name

Story About Violins Proved Beauty Of Melody Depends On Player

Over the radio recently a musical who owns a \$300 Guarnerius violin played a melody upon it, then repeated the melody with an ordinary violin worth about \$100. Then he asked the radio listeners to write in and say which was the \$300 instrument and which the \$100 one. Ninety per cent. did not notice the difference, 54 per cent. did not notice the \$100 violin was the \$300 one, and 35 per cent. gave the right answer. A few years ago a firm of violin makers in London named Hill invited a committee of experts to judge between an extraordinary violin and one of their own make from stock. A skilful musician played on the two instruments behind a screen. The unanimous decision of the committee was that the Hill violin was the Stradivarius.

All of which goes to show that the old master fiddle is largely an affection. The instrument does not matter so much as the "soul" that the player puts into the performance. A soulful musician can make a homely violin or piano sound like a benediction from Heaven, whereas an emotionless player, on a Stradivarius or a Steinway couldn't stir an emotion in a listener.

The same goes for art. Pictures may hang in a private collection or in a store for years and not attract attention from the connoisseur, then suddenly somebody discovers upon it the name of a famous artist who has been dead a hundred years or more, and immediately it becomes of famous value. Nothing has been done to it to alter its appearance. It remains the same fine picture or the same bad one as before.

Couldn't Fool Him

Rastus was sent to the general store. "My boss," he said to the clerk, "wants a pane of glass nine by seven."

"Haint got none that size, Rastus," said the joking clerk. "But I'll a seven by nine pane do."

"I'll try 'er," replied Rastus. "Mabe be if we slip 'er in sideways no body'll notice it."

Willing To Equip Army

Japan has offered to re-equip the Roumanian army with war munitions and weapons and to establish munitions factories in Roumania, it was learned on reliable authority. The offer, it was said, included price quotations 25 per cent. below those of competing nations. Roumanian timber and steel would be accepted in part payment.

What Is Culture?

Something More Than Study Of Books States College Head

"If a boy reads in Latin the section of Virgil's Georgics on 'Bees,' he is supposed to be acquiring culture; but if a boy on the farm is taking care of bees and studying them at first hand, he is just doing a job. Why is that?" asked Dr. H. D. Brunt of Macdonald College, addressing the convention in Montreal of the Quebec Writers' Institute on the subject, "What, then, is Culture?"

"To identify culture with the reading of books was, in the speaker's opinion, to take too narrow a view. There must be certain qualities of personality which, when developed, will result in culture."

Qualities essential to culture in the speaker's mind were intellectual alertness and curiosity, or "desire to know," coupled with a spirit of skepticism, or willingness "to be shown." "Don't be too ready to be swept off your feet by the brass band," Dr. Brunt warned his hearers. Sensitivity to beauty and to ideas, and a sympathy that makes it possible to understand the feelings and aspirations of others were other qualities stressed.

Given these qualities, culture will result, said Dr. Brunt, but the right environment is an important factor in its development. Hence the importance of schools, colleges, churches and other associations, which provide the environment in which these qualities can be developed.

Old Trade Is Flourishing

Firm In London Is Still Turning Out Drums

There is one London trade that flourishes like the green bay tree. It is the making of drums and all the appurtenances of military pomp that go with them.

It was discovered through hearing a man say after lunch in a Service club that he was going to look at the making of drums. He went out East to his regiment. This officer was glad of company, and presently I was following him into a little shop near Shaftesbury Avenue, the door of which announced our entry by a musical jangle of bells.

The shop was a museum. The walls were lined with old musical instruments such as the ancient sarrabus, the old-fashioned ophicleide, bagpipes, trumpets, and drums dating back to seventeen hundred and something—drums carried on a man's back, and drums with a drummer marched behind to beat it. Then came Mr. Potter and took us upstairs to rooms where drum shells and hoops and cords of fine Italian hemp were being prepared and assembled until we came upon a heraldic artist palette in hand putting the finishing touches to the arms of the King African Troupe upon a new drum shell.

The firm's "scrap album" is an enormous tome, containing references to the details of every regiment regular, volunteer, territorial, and scout troop throughout the Empire—Scottish Daily Mail.

Predicts Power From Sea

Professor Says Harnessing Tides Only Matter Of Finance

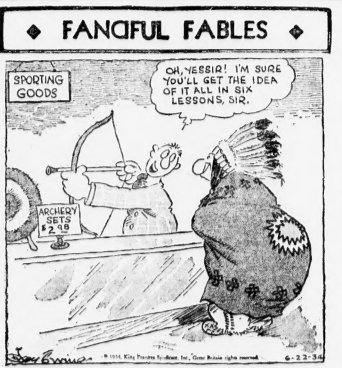
Harnessing the tide is only a matter of time according to John B. Gardner, of Cambridge, secretary of the Sir John Murray expedition, which is now returning from its Indian Ocean survey and search for traces of the lost continent of Lemuria. "I suggest that within 100 years we shall be getting power from the sea," he said. "It depends a good deal on when coal and oil get shorter and more expensive. It is a matter of finance." Professor Gardner added that it had already been decided to use the tides in the Severn, where there are variations of 10 to 50 feet in the water line.

Balloons Made In Canada

Two huge rubber balloons which were used for special experiments in connection with the Picard stratosphere flight at Chicago on July 1, were manufactured by the Sterling Rubber Company in Guelph, Ontario. The balloons, ordered by the University of Chicago, when completely inflated have a circumference of something over 50 feet, and are the largest of their type ever manufactured in Guelph.

If a girl grows up and does not marry the man chosen for her in childhood, she becomes a "man-woman" in Albania; she dresses like a man, wears arms, and can inherit property.

A railroad train sank in quicksand near Pueblo, Colo., in 1875, and never was found.



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Takes Census Of Buffalo In Large Area In North, Spending Two Years In Completing Work

Mr. J. D. Soper, Special Investigator for the Department of the Interior, Canada, just recently returned to Ottawa after having spent two years studying wild life conditions in Wood Buffalo Park, which is located four-fifths in northern Alberta and the remainder in the adjoining Northwest Territories. The Hon. Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, explained that Mr. Soper's special assignment was a comprehensive study of the buffalo, both the original last remaining herd of wood buffalo and the plains animals transferred there within recent years from the government herd at Buffalo National Park, Wainwright, Alberta.

The difficulty of taking a reasonably accurate census of the buffalo in this immense area of 17,300 square miles of rough wooded country, the maximum dimensions of which are 176 miles by 144, can hardly be appreciated. To give Mr. Soper a good start on his work the department first arranged to have him make a reconnaissance from the air. Later on he travelled by canoe, sled and on foot. By these various means Mr. Soper covered more than 8,000 miles within the park. Fortunately he had already had several years experience in northern travel, having carried out a geographic and faunal survey on southern Baffin Island just prior to the Wood Buffalo Park work.

According to the Honourable Mr. Murphy, until the completion of Mr. Soper's investigation at Buffalo Park the department could only form an opinion as to the number and condition of the buffalo in the park on estimates submitted by wardens and others whose views were usually colored by the prevalence or scarcity of animals in one small area. But now in giving out figures as to the number of animals the Department of the Interior is careful to say that it is only approximate. The number move about daily and with the changing seasons and one can only observe at one place at a time.

Mr. Murphy said that on the whole Mr. Soper's findings are a vast improvement. It is estimated that the total population of the buffalo in the park is at the present time in excess of 8,000. The animals from Buffalo National Park at Wainwright seem to have become acclimatized and along with the original herd were found to be in very good condition.

With the information now available the department will be in a better position to determine what is the natural increase of the herd and there is a small annual return from the government's investment at Wood Buffalo Park in that a number of selected animals are slaughtered each fall and the meat used for relief purposes in the Fort Smith area.

Although, as pointed out by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Soper's assignment was primarily that of studying the buffalo, he also made qualifications as a naturalist placed him in the position of being able to observe intelligently and submit a comprehensive report on the wild life of the park. More than 1,000 museum specimens were collected by Mr. Soper and a foundation was laid for a thorough understanding of the wild life of the area with its numerous problems in regard to efficient administration.

Extensive observations in topography and forest growth were carried out. Astronomic observations were taken for position in ground control in relation to the area map of the park. A thorough inspection of the park was made, including roads, trails, telephone line, cabin and fire towers. Streams and lakes were travelled, where possible, throughout the area to acquire full information on the possibility of boat and canoe transport along the margins and within the park. The water foot situation was investigated to ascertain its abundance and how it was distributed among the lakes and waterways of the park.

The minister said that the total of Mr. Soper's reports would make available a large amount of information for administrative purposes.

It is understood that Mr. Soper's next duties will be those of Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the prairie provinces, a position which through training he is specially well qualified to fill.

For the third successive year, Australia has dominated the China wheat trade.

W. N. U. 2064

Farm Well Waters

Free Testing Service Maintained By Dominion Chemistry Division

Among the many utilities carried out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture there is a voluntary service which deeply concerns the health and welfare of the farm home. This is the examination of farm well waters which is executed free of charge by the Dominion Chemistry Division, provided the directions for collection and shipment of the sample are carefully adhered to and the express charges on the sample prepaid. Dirty water, water offensive to sight, taste, and smell—carries out condemnation, but there are other farm well waters which are clear, bright, and odorless and yet far from being safe and wholesome. The presence of poisons from sources of contamination does not always reveal itself without the aid of chemistry and bacteriology. Therein lies the danger of concluding that a water without a bad taste or offensive smell is necessarily a good water. If there is the slightest reason to suspect the purity of the water supply, there should be no delay in having it tested. Directions for examination may be obtained on application from the Division of Chemistry, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



Winnipeg Newspaper Union

By Ruth Rogers

Mr. Soper's investigation at Buffalo Park the department could only form an opinion as to the number and condition of the buffalo in the park on estimates submitted by wardens and others whose views were usually colored by the prevalence or scarcity of animals in one small area. But now in giving out figures as to the number of animals the Department of the Interior is careful to say that it is only approximate. The number move about daily and with the changing seasons and one can only observe at one place at a time.

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W. N. U. 2064



There Ain't Going to Be No Core

Grimes, in the London Star

Right Kind Of Shoes

Small Toe Has Lots To Do With Proper Fitting

Since a Canadian doctor has attained famed specialization in the treatment of diseases by direct manipulation of the bones of the feet, much more attention is being paid by the medical fraternity to the functions of these extremities.

The dean of the medical school at Rochester, N.Y., dealt with this subject in detail at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Cleveland recently. He indicated that the small toe largely dictated whether shoes were a proper fit and asserted that in walking the weight of the body was transferred from the heel to the small toe before it was eventually distributed to the large toe. If the shoes worn failed to permit the small toe to perform its function, the body would suffer in consequence.

Likely Learned From Radio

Bird Sings First Four Notes Of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony

A letter writer to the New York Times tells of hearing a bird in Connecticut, the other notes, singing the first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. "Is it possible," he asks, "that Beethoven's great nature lover... should have borrowed the wonderful opening of his Fifth Symphony from a bird?"

The question will remind many of that oft-quoted picture of Beethoven at rest under the trees, listening to the birds. But in this age of radio it will also raise another question: Might not the Connecticut warbler have picked up his theme song somewhere along the ether waves?—Christian Science Monitor.

The Earlier Banting

Introduced Method Of Reducing Which Is Practiced To-day

Most people will regard the award of a knighthood to Dr. F. G. Banting, the inventor of insulin, as the most interesting entry in the Birthday Honors. But while we are praising famous men let us not forget the earlier Banting, who endowed the English language with the verb "to bant." He was not a doctor, only a put-up job, but his method of the dictionary puts it "reducing corpulence by avoiding fat, starch and sugar in food" has been practised for generations by the predecessors of those elements in society who to-day do the same thing and call it slimming.—Hamilton Spectator.

The "Dry-Land" Area

Moisture Conservation Is Most Important Agricultural Problem

The Dominion Experimental Stations at Moncton, Man., and Lacombe, Alberta, are within the areas of favorable moisture conditions, while those at St. John's and Swift Current, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alberta, are on the open plains. In these latter areas the system of dry-land farming is practiced. The term "dry-land farming" indicates that under this system special precautions must be taken to conserve moisture, as moisture conservation is the limiting factor in crop production. Nearly two-thirds of the total cultivated area of Saskatchewan lies within the area in which dry-land farming is necessary, a lesser proportion in Alberta, and a relatively small proportion in Manitoba. Of the total wheat acreage of the three prairie provinces, about 60 per cent. lies within the area of dry-land farming. A security of moisture here results in very low yields of wheat, although this is offset to some extent by a high quality of grain. In the dry-land farming area, moisture conservation is by far the most important agricultural problem. It determines in fact, the type of agriculture.—S. Barnes, Field Husbandman, Swift Current Experimental Station.

Canada's Canned Products

Great Care Is Taken To Ensure Quality Of Food

The only choicest and freshest of products are canned in Canada. This is particularly true of the products canneries engaged in the foreign and interprovincial export trade, in as much as, apart from the care bestowed by the manufacturers, these canneries operate under the Meat and Canned Foods Act which is administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, on the one hand by the Health of Animals Branch for meat products and by the fruit branch with regard to canned fruits and vegetables. For a few years following the introduction of canning on a commercial scale in Canada in 1878, the cans were made by hand, and when the machine-made cans were introduced, the tins were soldered on. In 1910 the soldering was dispensed with and the present type of sheet-iron can, coated with tin, was adopted. For canning acid fruits, sodas, enamel-lined cans are used.

Menhaden are small fish of the herring family, very valuable for their oil.

Contrary To Popular Opinion, It Seems That Wheat Plays Minor Part In Agricultural Production

When Nature Steps In

Figures For Field Crops Are Lowest Since Records Were Kept

The wheat agreement, signed last August was one of the wonders of the post-war world; an international conference had achieved something. The Canadian, United States and Argentine delegates were all for it. Nothing seemed more reasonable to them than that exports should be curtailed and production cut 15 per cent. Premier Bennett, Canada's delegate, was as enthusiastic as the others. But not until United States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace threatened to pour grain into the East, Australia's sales territory, did the antipodean domain sign on the line.

The situation at that time was unexampled. The world had the greatest store of grain in history running to nearly a billion bushels. When supply exceeds demand prices fall. And it meant a great deal to the wheat-growing countries of the world that, by curtailing the supply, they should get more for their product. More money for the farmers meant more money for the people generally, as cash received for the grain went into circulation.

Since then Nature has taken her hand. A severe winter and drought have done still more to curtail production. The United States federal government, on the basis of conditions on June 1, predicts the shortest wheat crop in that country since 1893. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for field crops, May 31, were the lowest in the twenty-six years during which records have been kept. Compared with last year, Canadian figures for fall wheat are down from 95 to 45, and for spring wheat from 99 to 79. Ontario has the poorest crop prospects on record.

Russia and the Danubian countries were also parties to the wheat agreement of a year ago. Russia, which has agreed to restrict exports, did not agree to any figure; she merely said she would do her best. Then came famine conditions in Russia. Then, now crop conditions in the Soviet are good in some parts, but in others the smaller acreage sown and unfavorable crop conditions are likely to reduce the yield in the Danube basin. What was desired last August, when the international conference on wheat met, is now being accomplished. Though Argentina's default cannot morally be condoned, its economic effects may be slight. Higher prices for wheat are indicated.—Hamilton Spectator.

A Quick Thinker

Henderson's evening suit was rather old-fashioned. His figure was not one which showed clothes to advantage. One evening, as he stood in the vestibule of a restaurant, waiting for his wife, a tall, pompous man came up.

"Say, my man, are you the head waiter?" he drawled. "What Henderson looked in hearing he made up for in quick thinking. "No," he said, "but I heard him tell a young fellow to-day that he didn't want to see any more applicants for jobs."

Because of the high quality of Canadian wheat, which has given it much publicity at international exhibitions, and the large part which Canada takes in supplying the world with wheat, it may be supposed that wheat is almost the only important farm product in Canada. The statistician of one of the Canadian banks has recently assembled figures which show that wheat, after all, plays only a minor part in Canada's total agricultural production. Fewer than half the farmers of Canada engage in wheat-raising at all, and from 1925 to 1929 wheat accounted for only about 225 per cent. of the total agricultural revenue; in 1932 the proportion was only about 16 per cent.

Among the farm products of importance it may be noted that farm animals, including hogs, are credited with about 31 per cent. of the total farm revenue; dairy products and poultry about 22 per cent. Field crops aside from wheat which play an important part in the total include oats, \$75,000,000; barley, \$16,000,000; potatoes, \$13,643,000; turnips, \$11,577,000; hay, \$10,000,000; alfalfa, \$10,000,000; grain hay, \$19,400,000; and mixed grains, \$12,700,000. Commercial fruits amount to \$10,000,000.

Other crops which do not run into such large figures are still important factors in the country's agricultural economy. On the basis of the total tree—sugar and syrup—average about 2 million a year. Honey in 1932 amounted to \$10,000,000. Bees contribute another 3 millions. Vegetables and vegetable plants from greenhouses and hot-houses amount to eight millions, and flowers account for 4½ million. The value of the tobacco crop last year was \$5,290,000. The value of the maple syrup is 10 millions, of which about 20 per cent. is from fur farms. Wood accounts for two millions.

No End To Inventions

Some Are Very Practical And Others Quite Useless

American inventors are a motley and cosmopolitan crew, a visit to the National Inventors' Congress at Omaha, Nebraska, disclosed. Neither age, race nor previous condition of servitude, seems to have any bearing on the makeup of the men and women, who are inventing things.

Whites, Negroes and Chinese were included in those entering glands at the convention.

Many of the things exhibited are extremely practical. Others are worthless. But to the eye of the proud inventor every contrivance is just what the world is crying for.

"Everything has by no means been invented yet," said Albert C. Burns, national president of the Congress. "A friend which only recently has been freed from underwear that binds and chafes, is to be convinced that inventors are a really resourceful lot."

Factionously Burns suggested other books to make the point. A gaggle that will whistle when a person has taken about too much food or drink; a scentless skunk skinner, waterless dishwasher, and non-rumble radio.

Origin Of Human Mind

Professor Traces It From Spinal Cord Of A Fish

New York's American Museum of Natural History has been the origin of the human mind. Prof. D. M. S. Watson of the University of London tells his audience this long-legendary human mind originated in the origin of smell of earth's first living marine creatures. The mentality of man, says Watson, is the result of the evolutionary highway to a mental knot at the upper end of the spinal cord of a fish. The report, developed in a book, says that this fish mind seems to have moved slowly at that. Only one explanation seems consistent with the broad facts. This fishy mind just can't be that true mind among men which at times undoubtedly does reflect the instincts.—Christian Science Monitor.

Suspensions Justified

The gendarmes of Thuir, near Portugal, so far allowed suspicion to override pity as to arrest a hunchback beggar loitering wandering about visible means of support along a country road. The suspicion of the gendarmes were justified by the discovery that the protuberance was made up of French and Spanish notes to the value of some \$750.

WILLINGTON FAMILY HAS JOYOUS REUNION IN LONDON



Lord Willington, Viceroys of India, who is in England on a well-earned vacation, travelled to Croydon recently with Lady Willington to meet his son and bride who flew from the continent. In the group, reading left to right, are Lady Willington (who was Miss Mary), Lord Willington, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for India, Lady Willington, and Lord Ratonadeo (Willington's son).

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WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, died July 4 in a sanatorium at Bath, France.

A trade accord between the United Kingdom and Estonia has been initiated and will be signed in a few days.

John C. Slater, one of Prince Albert's earliest school teachers, died at his farm home six miles east of the city, aged 81. He came from Galt, Ont.

Winnings from sweepstakes or lotteries will be forfeited to the crown under the bill amending the Criminal Code which was given third reading in the House of Commons.

President Roosevelt has signed the legislation granting a partial six-month moratorium on paying farm mortgages and the bill for a retirement pension system for railway employees.

The French destroyer Vauquelin will visit Canada during the summer to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the arrival of Jacques Cartier in the St. Lawrence valley. It was announced.

The Pacific seaboard's first international air line is now in service with the extension of the United Air Lines San Diego-Seattle passenger-express route to Vancouver. Through connections at San Diego, the line links three countries: Mexico, the United States and Canada.

Formal opening at Peoria, Ill., of its \$5,000,000 distillery, the largest in the world, was announced by officials of Hiram Walker and Sons Company, Canadian distilling firm. The new plant will turn out 100,000 gallons of whiskey a day and its daily grain consumption will be 20,000 bushels.

The U.S.S. Wilmington, warship, steamed into Toronto harbor, under command of Admiral Leavelle, carrying the mace of Upper Canada Parliament, seized by American forces during the wars of 1812. It was returned to the Ontario government as a mark of friendship between the two nations.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

PICNIC SALAD
(Serves Six)

Lettuce
2 cups orange pieces
3 deviled eggs
Stuffed olives
On lettuce covered salad plates arrange mounds of orange pieces. In to each mound place half of a deviled egg which has been sliced lengthwise. Cut side should be up. Garnish with slices of stuffed olives. Serve with mayonnaise in lettuce cup at side of plate.

ORANGE CREAM CUSTARD
(Serves Six)

Mix together thoroughly and cook in double boiler until thickened:
2 egg yolks, beaten
1/2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup orange juice
1 cup cream (or evaporated milk)
Add:
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
Cool and turn into serving dish over:
1/2 cup orange slices
Chill. Cover with meringue made of:
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten with
4 tablespoons sugar
Decorate with additional orange slices.

Brief Career For Society

National Anti-Scandal Idea Did Not Last Long

A brief obituary notice in the London Times tells of the death of an idea as well as of a man. A few years ago the Rev. Frank Melville, vicar of Exhall, founded the National Anti-Scandal Society, which almost immediately had a countrywide membership. Its members received a badge bearing a likeness of the three wise men and the legend, "Speak no evil, see no evil, and hear no evil." At its most vigorous period the society's membership could be counted only in the hundreds, but it was made up of enthusiasts. Why did it divide away and come to nothing in just a few years? is asked by a writer. The Times observed that Mr. Melville was "noted for his outspoken views and his humor."

The world's largest known copper deposit, in Chile, is estimated to contain 700,000,000 tons of ore.

New Zealand is void of snakes or poison insects.

W. N. U. 2054

OGDEN'S "Cuts Well That Smokes Well"



Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



331

PRETTY HOME FROCK THAT'S
EASY TO SLIP INTO—IT
OPENS OUT FLAT FOR
IRONING

You couldn't ask for anything easier to fashion than to-day's pretty home frock. Delightfully cool and lovely for such a model is dainty print with crisp white organdy as the original, have the ruffling finished professionally with picot edge, or you can roll it by hand or stitch it on the machine.

A gay seersucker in checks or stripes is an excellent medium. Trim it with white picot.

Cotton voile prints, crinkled crepe prints, batiste and handkerchief lawn prints are other lovely cool suggestions for this youthful frock.

Style No. 331 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin a preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

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The Nerviest Insect

Thieving Cockroaches Give Trouble

In New York Zoo

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, the great New York expert on snakes, has made the discovery that the cockroach is one of the boldest thieves in the animal kingdom. This nerviest insect will eat the skin right off the biggest snake in any zoo. When the zoo snakes shed their skins, the keepers save them up for the natural history classes in the schools. Naturally they like to get their skins whole and in perfect condition. But because of audacious and voracious cockroaches the skins often look like something the mites have been at. But Ditmars has checkedmate the thieving cockroaches by pasting balloons as ornaments around the snake cages during the skin-shedding season. There isn't a cockroach in the world that is active and smart enough to get past a hungry ball frog.—Toronto Star.

Praise For Canadian Nurses

Have High Reputation In Britain And Are Well Known

A tribute was paid to Canadian nurses by Miss Edith Rome, interviewed at Montreal on her way to attend the Canadian Nursing Association convention in Toronto. Miss Rome said that Canadian nurses have a high reputation in Britain, where they have become known through the constantly increasing interchange of nurses.

The standards of nursing in Canada and Britain, Miss Rome remarked, are much higher than those of some countries of Europe, where nursing is a very new thing as yet. The proposed founding of a Florence Nightingale scholarship was referred to by Miss Rome, who expressed the hope that some Canadian nurses would compete for and win it.

Little Journeys In Science

PYRETHRUM

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

The story of how a young German scientist discovered a valuable insecticide is most interesting. In far away Japan, in the 17th century, a Japanese nobleman's daughter was being married, and to this celebration was invited a young German scientist.

It was the usual Japanese custom of those days to decorate each room entirely with one kind of flower or blossom. In one room the young scientist observed that no insects were flying around, and that the floor was strewn with dead flies, ants and other typical summer pests. This room was decorated with a flower somewhat like our ordinary field daisy. The young German found that this flower was known as the pyrethrum and that it grew in abundance on his host's estate.

Permission was obtained to take a few of these flowers to his laboratory. After many experiments with pyrethrum and similar flowers, he discovered that the scent given off by them killed insects and other creeping pests, but was harmless to humans. His discovery has been of great value to all nations in the combating against insect pests. Today this little "field daisy" is widely cultivated in Japan, and its blossoms, compressed and packed in bales, are shipped to all parts of the world to be used in the manufacture of insect powder, which is used chiefly in the home.

About the most helpless thing on earth is an automobile seven miles from a filling station with its gasoline tank run dry.

CHARMING ENGLISH STAR IS HAPPY MOOD



Jane Baxter, English movie star, whose latest production, "Girls Please" has just been released, looks into the camera with a winsome smile. Of her many winsome movie fans to her banner and she should break into the headlines for a long time to come.

A GOOD CATCH



Above we show a photo of Bill Hay, the famous angler of Amesbury, who has been a member of the "King Fish" club, otherwise spring salmon, caught at Victoria, where Mr. and Mrs. Hay have been spending a most enjoyable holiday fishing, motoring, and above all, fishing.

Bureau Of Research Suggested

Okanagan Member Lays Plan Before B.C. Government

Creation of a provincial research institute for scientific investigation of modern and by product trends in all industry, and more particularly to develop outlets for the basic primary products of British Columbia, is being suggested to the provincial government at Victoria, B.C., by Dr. J. Allen Harris, M.L.A., South Okanagan, himself a research chemist.

Dr. Harris suggests that a modest start be made with the plan, to supplement what already is being done in the way of scientific research in B.C. industry. In accommodation at the University of British Columbia, without the expense of new building, he proposes that the province launch the nucleus of a provincial research institute, which would be wholly apart from student activities at the university.

Started in just such a way the Mellon Institute in the United States was quickly subsidized by private industries, and has since proved of supreme importance to the business life of that country.

Heat Energy In Straw

Process For Storing Gases Being Studied By Scientists

A hint that we are overlooking the existence of an immense supply of energy in some of the waste products from farms, is revived by G. H. Bailey, a scientist of the University of Minnesota, who addressed an examination of farm waste and several chemists at Toronto recently.

Mr. Bailey made the statement that chaff and straw in Canada and the United States were capable of producing more heat than all the anthracite coal produced in the United States during a year.

There have been numerous experiments in Western Canada in efforts to utilize the straw resulting from the annual harvest. Several times it was said that a process for storing gases from burning straw had been perfected, but this proved incorrect, and so far as is generally known the tremendous quantities of wheat straw in Western Canada and the United States are still a total loss to the farmer.

The chemists recognize that heat is a potential source of power. Millions of tons of wheat straw are annually consigned to the flames in the agricultural areas of Western Canada and the United States. If the energy thus liberated could be stored in some way the country would be possessed of enormous reserves of power to be essential work, for science is very alert in the study of these problems. It may be that one of these days this problem will be solved and a new source of revenue will be provided for the western farmers, who are badly in need of such a benefaction.

Animals Have Vocabulary

Phrase "Our Dumb Friends" Was

Always a Lie
The average man or woman who likes animals and is convinced that his or her pet understands a half dozen familiar commands may be surprised to learn that several "animal dictionaries" have been written.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, once announced that he would include a complete glossary of the "Canine Language" in his new book, "Lives of Illustrious Dogs." The book is to be modeled after Plutarch's "Lives".

Other animals whose vocabularies have been recorded, are the monkey, the horse and the cat. An American woman, Miss Blanche W. Learned, was responsible for classifying 32 terms of the chimpanzee's chatter with the meaning of each. Other scientists have tabulated 12 words of the Marmoset language and 14 of the Gibbon's.

The horse is said to speak with "six words and three kinds of neighing." Cats produce 15 sounds, according to the experts, each with its distinct interpretation. There are 12 "words" in the hen's vocabulary and five in the rooster's.

From all this it seems that it is high time that the phrase, "our dumb friends," went into discard. It was always a lie.

Japan's New Submarine

The Japanese Navy's new submarine, the I-70, has been launched. The new vessel has a displacement of 1,635 tons. Its engines of 6,000 horsepower will propel it at a surface speed of 18 knots.

The launching of the I-70 Japan's submarine tonnage was given as 72,294, well over the \$2,700 ton limit imposed by the London naval treaty.

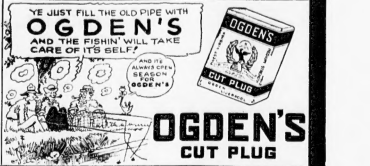
Small But Effective

The parliament of the Isle of Man has just brought down its budget showing a surplus of \$320,000 where only \$25,000 had been estimated. The practical result is a reduction of the income tax rate from ten pence on the pound to eight pence.

Courtesy consists of a man running after a girl until she catches him.

About 2,000,000 tons of water pass over Niagara Falls every minute.

LOU SKUCE



Agricultural Notes

Many Items Of Interest To The Western Farmer

The Canada thistle is not native to Canada. It was introduced originally from Europe.

All forms of nitrogenous manure increase the growth of grass at the expense of clover.

Nitrogen, while stimulating plant growth, soon loses its power unless fortified sufficiently with phosphorus and potash, particularly the former.

Losses of fertility from farm manure may be prevented by the use of litter, watertight floors, covered manure pits, and by getting the manure into the land as quickly as possible.

In relation to grassland, its creation, management, and fertilization, efficient and highly systematic research has done much during the past few years to add to human knowledge and to the profits to the farmer.

The use of seaweed as a fertilizer dates back to historic times, and its value for the upkeep of soil fertility has been generally and practically recognized both in the old world and in the new by farmers reading out their fields from the coast line.

One hundred and seven pounds of bromine grass seed and four pounds of rhubarb seed from the British Isles, and 122 pounds of hay and seven pounds of rhubarb seed from the United States were imported into Canada during the year ended June 30, 1951.

Sheep help to suppress the wild carrot in pasture lands. This weed is best kept by the regular rotation of crops with thorough cultivation. It is spreading in the clover seed producing districts of Ontario, and in places along roadsides, waste places and old meadows.

Agricultural research has demonstrated that young herbage, besides being a rich storehouse of proteins, sugars, starches, and essential minerals, contains carotene which in the body of an animal produces vitamin A.

This vitamin promotes growth in farm stock as well as in human beings, and enables them to resist disease.

"I know precisely that for either object, whether to bring the weeds and quick grass to the surface and to either remove by scorching heat, or to expose the earth itself to the sun's baking rays, there can be nothing better than the use of the soil up with a pair of oxen during midday in summer.—Xenophon in his book 'The Economist,' 49-50, 51-52, C.

There is finally one form of economy which is essential to the rapid, confident and accurate extension of scientific research, and consequently to industrial production, based upon its practical application, and that is sympathetic co-operation and loyal team-work between research workers themselves, whether they belong to the same or different institutions or organizations.—Lord Bialine.

Britain's Public Men

Versatility Is Quality That Makes Them Successful

Britain is truly blessed in the character of her public men, in her ambassadors, in her representatives abroad. Sir William Clark was not merely a trained civil servant with a grasp of trade and economics. He was an expert in many fields.

He was a man who was as much at home and at home in discussing the poets as in analyzing the latest statistics on the export of timber. That quality, the quality of many-sidedness, of versatility—it is the English conception of education—appears to be the thing which makes the Englishman so successful.

Sir William Clark goes to South Africa, will occupy there the part that he held here. In that great field of duty and responsibility Canadians will wish to see all the success and prosperity his talents can hardly fail to win. Ottawa Journal.

The new railway depot at Kington, Middlesex, England, is built of brightly-colored enamelled metal. Stainless steel figures largely in the fittings and the platform is flood-lighted.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of
Empress and District
\$2.50 to the United States
R. S. Nemo A. Mackin
Proprietors

Thursday, July 26th, 1934

Wallis King, of Buffalo, was visiting in town a day or two, this week.

A goodly number from town attended the picnic dance at Mayfield, Wednesday.

Mr. Carter, of Sibbald, was admitted to the hospital this week, suffering from a fractured leg.

Messrs. J. Muza, J. Boswell, P. Spaenan and P. Miskel, returned on Sunday from a car trip through the north country.

There were a number of people from Leader, picnicking at the Saskatchewan river on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McCune, and family, of Abbey, Sask., were visitors of relatives over Wednesday.

Rev. J. S. Parke and Geo. Duck, returned on Saturday, from a visit to the former's home at Sisseton, Regina and other points.

A number of the young women folk have been enjoying a camping vacation at the Saskatchewan river.

Wendell McKee, who has been in Winnipeg for the last few weeks for medical inspection on account of war injury, arrived home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weir, and family, who had been visiting here with Mr. and Mrs. A. York, returned to Bassano on Friday. They are leaving there for the coast, where Mr. Weir has purchased a business.

Mrs. C. R. Moore and daughter, Jean, left on Saturday for Vancouver, B.C., where they join Mr. Moore on a holiday vacation. Mr. Moore was unable to get aboard on a boat to Alaska, owing to their crowded condition.

The water at Coates' Lake is now at a lower level than at any previous time within the memory of pioneers in the district. The lake which is fed by springs, this year is too shallow for swimming purposes.

Mrs. E. R. Frost, two daughters, Midge and Fern, and son, Forrest, accompanied by Bill

Pawlik, left on Tuesday, for Flint, Mich., where they expect to make their future home. Bill Pawlik expects to get employment in Detroit. People here will wish Mrs. Frost and her children every success in their new home.

Make Homesteaders

Preserve Trees

Consideration is being given by the provincial government to enactment of regulations compelling homesteaders to retain on their land a portion of the natural timber, according to Premier R. G. Reid. This work will be in line with the general reforestation policies adopted by the Premier when he took over the then newly-formed lands and mines department in 1930.

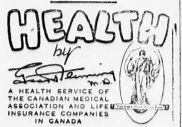
Factors in Fruit Jelly Making

Three substances are essential to a good jelly. They are pectin, sugar and acid. Pectin is the primary jelling agent. It varies considerably in fruits both in quality and quantity. Analysis of small fruits in the chemical laboratories of the Central Experimental Farm, has shown how readily pectin deteriorates. To retain their maximum jelling capacity, these fruits should be picked when just ripe and should be used as soon as possible after picking.

Sugar plays an important part in jelly formation. Texture, flavor and yield of jelly are largely determined by the amount of sugar added. Ordinarily, the best jellies contain about 66 to 68 per cent of sugar to be added will vary with the composition of the fruit. Too much sugar in proportion to pectin and acid is one of the most common causes of failure in jelly making. Other things being equal, a weak jelly results from the addition of too much sugar and a tough jelly from the addition of too little.

The acid content, or more correctly, the active acidity of fruits is the third essential of jelly formation. If it is too high, "cooking" will occur. If it is too low, the jelly will not "set." All fruits contain acid in varying amount. In general the acid in the fruit provides sufficient active acidity for the making of a good jelly, provided that sufficient pectin and sugar are present.

Investigations in the chemical laboratories have shown how important it is to obtain a proper balance between pectin, sugar and active acidity to produce the best jellies. A combination of 0.2 per cent acid and 0.5 per cent pectin, with 67 per cent sugar was found to give a very satisfactory product.—Cent. Exp. Farms Note.



Nervousness

We are born with certain instincts which, if they were allowed to govern our conduct, would bring us into conflict with the established standards of social behaviour, most of which we, individually, will have accepted.

Unconsciously, there is going on within us a constant conflict as between our instincts and these standards. The individual who makes a satisfactory adjustment between the two and finds a perfectly satisfying and socially acceptable outlet of expression for his instinctive

defence, has mental health. Failure to solve the conflict in a satisfactory manner leads to mental conflicts which express themselves in actions and behaviour of a kind that is commonly known as nervousness or nervousness.

Nervousness takes many forms, one of which is neurasthenia. Fatigue is a prominent symptom. The slightest exertion causes fatigue, the morning finds the sufferer more tired than when he went to bed. There is difficulty in concentrating attention, which means that it is hard to get work finished. This in turn leads to worry and to irritability, expressed in outbursts or tears.

Worries and fears can be run away from or suppressed for the time being if the individual becomes ill, for no one, and certainly not the sick man himself, expects that a sick man will do his work or deal with problems. Illness is an escape, and the neurasthenic unconsciously begins to develop pains, aches, and other symptoms associated with physical disease. The symptoms are not imaginary; they are very real, but their cause lies in the mental, not the physical life of the individual. Mental health and physical health are closely related, and any disturbance of the mental or emotional side of the body may express itself in physical changes.

Neurasthenia varies in severity from mere fatigue and inability to sleep, to a condition of well-developed fears and severe physical prostration, what is called a nervous breakdown, or nervous exhaustion. Neither our nerves nor our brains become exhausted from work. An exhausting physical illness, or a sudden and severe mental shock may be important factors in the development of neurasthenia, but in the vast majority of cases, the condition grows out of mental conflicts. There is no such thing as "shell shock" in the ordinary sense of the words; the symptoms of shell shock express an involuntary mental conflict between the instinct of self-preservation and the accepted standard of duty.

Neurasthenia does not develop in the individual in whom good mental habits are established in childhood. Treatment consists in the sufferer's gaining an understanding of himself and as to why he reacts in the way he does to certain situations. With that knowledge and under proper guidance, he can work out a satisfactory adjustment to the world in which he finds himself.

Keep Up Poisoning Of Grasshoppers

Officials of the federal and provincial departments of

agriculture working on the grasshopper campaign in Alberta have issued a strong appeal to farmers in the infested areas to redouble their efforts in the next few weeks, declaring that the critical point has now been reached. "There is a general impression that poisoning operations can no longer be carried on to advantage," declares H. L. Semmens, of the Dominion entomological service at Lethbridge, who has been working in co-operation with the provincial field crops branch who have been directing the campaign against the hoppers. "Time spent on spreading bait during July and August is well repaid, not only in actual crop saving but in reducing the hopper menace next year." Bait mixing stations which have been in operation will be kept open state officials, and bait will be available without charge for any who will use it.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McCune and family, of Madison, Sask., were visitors of relatives here over Wednesday.

Machinery

Drill, nearly new, 14 ft. single disc.

One 10 ft. Tandem Disc Harrow.

We have a Large Stock of I.H.C. REPAIRS on which we are giving 25 p.c. DISCOUNT while they last, also we have on hand a good stock of

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EMPIRE THEATRE

Watch for Next Show Date
and Program

CANNED and COOKED MEATS

are preferred daily during the Hot Weather. Below are listed some timely suggestions:

SPICED HAM, SLICED 35c.
per lb.
CORN BEEF, Hereford 15c.
Brand, 1s per tin
Clark's ROAST BEEF, 1s 30c.
per tin
Veal Loaf, 1-2 lbs., 2 tins for 35c.
Corn Beef & Cabbage, 1s. 25c.
per tin

W. R. BRODIE

Summer Requirements

Bulk Dates, 2 lbs. for - 25c.
Bulk Peaches, per lb. - 20c.
Sheriff's Jelly Powders, 4 for - 25c.
Artificial Vanilla, 8 ozs. - 35c.

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